

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1855.

FOR ADVERTISING TO CORRESPONDENTS,
ANDREW H. REEDER.

The Fatal Day.

The fifteenth day of September, the period when the act of "Barons"—self-styled the Legislative Assembly of Kansas—entitled "An Act to punish offenses against slave property," was to take effect has arrived. We quote the following sections for the benefit of the reader:

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking, or by writing, or by printing, or by circulating, or by any other means, shall publish, print, or circulate, or cause to be published, printed, or circulated, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial for the prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

With a full consciousness of the penalty that awaits us, and the oath of Gov. Shannon that every law enacted by the "Barons" of Kansas shall be enforced to the letter, we, on the 15th day of September, 1855, of perfectly sane mind, and with a full knowledge of the requirements of the law, do "write, print, publish and circulate in this Territory" a "paper" with the emphatic "denial of the right of any person to hold slaves in said Territory," any law or enactment of the Barons of Kansas, or anybody else to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Bible—a book held in great respect by some men—copies of which we have for sale—declares that God commanded Moses to "proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to ALL the inhabitants thereof." Some people have been so foolish as to suppose that this instruction, if carried out according to the intention of the Divine Author, would conflict with the view of the Barons, and is a virtual denial of the right "to hold slaves in this Territory," or elsewhere. We confess that we are one of that number, and shall take great pleasure in "circulating" the book, although "two years imprisonment at hard labor" is the penalty. Paul tells us "ye to be entangled again with the yoke of bondage;" "we have been called unto liberty;" "all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'" And in this connection we may quote for the benefit of our Missouri neighbors, "If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed." We are further instructed in the same book to "Remember those who are in bonds as bound with them," and to "Cry aloud and spare not." "Loose the bonds of wickedness, undo the heavy burdens, and break every yoke." If we do this we shall undoubtedly "deny the right of persons to hold slaves in Kansas."

The Declaration of Independence—a time-honored document, but now under ban in Kansas—tells us that "all men are created free and equal." We enunciate, "write, print, and publish" that sentiment, and endorse it to the fullest extent, although it is a virtual "denial of the right to hold slaves in Kansas." We shall be happy to circulate that ancient State paper, and will respectfully recommend some of the Barons to adopt some method by which they can get an understanding of it. Perhaps their neighbors can acquaint them with its teachings if they are so unfortunate as not to be able to read it for themselves, as we are told is the case with some of their number.

It is said that "every person owes service to the State;" if so the obligation is as binding upon us as any one, and if the wise men of Kansas see fit to doom us to two years' service at hard labor in the penitentiary for proclaiming a great truth all very well. We have serious objections, however, to going into Missouri to render the service—since the same law-making power, for the want of a penitentiary of their own have agreed to use that of our sister State—and we would not, were it not for the fact that we shall be set to work on the Pacific Railroad, which is pointing towards Kansas.

By the way, there is an obsolete document which formerly was quoted largely by statesmen of small caliber, known as the Constitution of the United States, which declares that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press," and as a corollary it was urged that no body deriving their authority from Congress could pass any such law; but modern statesmen care nothing about that document. The "Barons of Kansas" are superior to the Constitution; and as to the Declaration of Independence, or the Bible, it is of no account whatever.

In relation to our employment for the next two years, we would merely mention that making railroad in Missouri will not be compatible with our former habits, and as we owe no obligation of fealty to the people or government of that State we shall not perform her service, unless compelled to do so "by the process of law."

The Occidental Messenger.

Among the few papers along the border of Missouri, disposed to use reason in regard to Kansas matters, we recognize the Occidental Messenger, published at Independence. In its last issue it has an article nearly a column in length in relation to our 14th of August Convention, and the positions taken by our people on that occasion. We clip the following paragraph:

"They (the Free-soilers) further complain that the Legislature has passed laws that are unjust and unconstitutional, imposed penalties on all of proportion to the crimes, and made the discussion of the slave question a penitentiary offense, when by the organic law of Congress, it was left an open question. The laws of the Territory have not yet been published, and we are unable to judge of the truth of these assertions; but granting that the Legislature have done all that is charged, still the people of the Territory have a remedy without resorting to revolution. The Courts, which are not elected by the Legislature, have power to pass upon and set aside all laws that are either unconstitutional or contrary to the organic law of the Territory. In view of these facts, it becomes a people who profess to be guided by Republican principles, to resort to revolutionary and treasonable measures to effect that which they have failed to do lawfully."

Has our neighbor directed himself of prejudice, and looked at this matter from a proper stand-point? We fear not. Is he aware of the fact that the Courts are formed by the Legislature? that they have elected judges, sheriffs, and prosecuting attorneys without consulting the wishes of the people, and made provisions that jurors shall entertain certain opinions which disqualifies them from arriving at the facts in any case where slave property, or slave institutions are concerned? Does he know that two of the Judges of our District and Supreme Courts, were so anxious to show their subservience to the behests of the slave power that they disgraced the judicial emine with which they were clothed, and without hearing an argument, or even giving an opportunity for argument, pronounced the acts of that body of men, assuming the authority of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, to be constitutional in advance, and thus put it out of our power to hope for any redress through the Courts?

They have surrounded their hellish enactments with all the devices which the ingenuity of devils could invent, with the view of depriving us of any chance for relief. The ballot-box is shut up, and our enslavement—by which we would submit to their damnable usurpations—is complete. There is but one hope left us aside from Congress, and that lays through a revolution. We are few in numbers! So were the heroes of '76. We are without arms or the munitions of war, but Patrick Henry told his compatriots that "God would raise up armies for their defence." Will he not do so for those who have a thousand times greater reason for relying upon the strong arm and steady nerve to redress their grievances!

We are not advocates for revolution, and would deprecate the commencement of a contest which would array State against State, and only end long after the Union had ceased to be; but who would not prefer to see these States belligerent, fraternal blood flowing from every vein, yea his own wife and children immolated upon the altar of freedom, and finally fill a sanguinary grave himself, than to submit to personal and political enslavement the most complete which was ever attempted to be fastened upon any people.

But says the Messenger:—
"It cannot be that any reflecting and sane minded person, either in or out of Kansas, can believe that the circumstances that surround this matter, justify the resort to so fatal an expedient; they cannot believe that the dire alternative has arrived, when the laws and government of their country have become so odious, unjust and oppressive, that they feel justified in resorting to these measures, which will result only in bloodshed, civil war and dissolution of the Union."

Reflecting and sane minded men have come to just such a conclusion. They have weighed all the consequences well, and are no longer frightened with the bugbear "dissolution." If slavery propagandists are prepared for a dissolution let it come, and time shall tell which is the greatest sufferer. If Missouri wishes her plains to constitute the "Dark and Bloody Ground" she has only to endorse the action which her renegade sons have been pursuing for months past.

"If they cannot tolerate the laws of the country which they have voluntarily chosen for their homes, it is a duty they owe to their country, to leave the Territory."

Such was not the course pursued by our fathers. They petitioned for a redress of their wrongs—they resorted to every honorable expedient to secure their rights, and when all else failed they plunged the country into a revolution. We shall not expatriate ourselves at the dictation of those who have attempted to enslave us. We are conscious that the oppressive enactments were passed to deter men from coming here from the North and East, and with the expectation that we would be induced to beat an inglorious retreat.

"Are they willing that the majority shall rule, and that the form of government shall still remain that of a republic? The kind of laws to be made must be determined by the people of the Territory, and if they are unwilling to submit to them, they should either have not come to Kansas, or being there, should have removed to where the laws are more congenial to their feelings."

The Territory, and however oppressive they may be we will submit to them without a murmur; and we have sworn by all that is sacred in Heaven and Earth, that we will never submit to a foreign tyranny imposed upon us in violation of law and all our guaranteed rights. We shall not remove from the country of our adoption because a Vandal horde has been poured upon us, and have enacted a code which Attilla would have spit upon as too base for the meanness of his serfs. We are in Kansas with the view of making it the home for ourselves and our posterity and no force, no violence, no barbarity, can drive us away, or induce us to leave. Missouri may pour her myriads upon us for the purpose of enforcing her mandates. We have no promises to make, but we shall not leave Kansas at the instance of any body of desperadoes, come from what quarter they may.

Worthy of Consideration.
The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of March, 1780, while the revolutionary struggle was still pending, passed an act making provision for the gradual abolition of slavery in that province. The act was drawn up by the immortal FRANKLIN, who, if we recollect aright, was Speaker of the House on that occasion. The preamble is as follows, and should have been consulted by the self-styled "Legislature of Kansas," when the "Act to punish offenses against slave property," was pending before them:—

"When we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition, to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us, when we look back upon the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and how miraculously our wants in many instances have been supplied, and our deliverance wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings, which we have undesiredly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power, to extend a portion of that freedom to others, which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thralldom, to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we have received every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire why, in the creation of mankind, the inhabitants of the several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in feature or complexion. It is sufficient to know, that all are the work of an Almighty hand. We find, in the distribution of the human species, that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by men of complexions different from ours, and from each other; from whence we may reasonably, as well as religiously, infer, that He, who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally his care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract his mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing, as much as possible, the sorrows of those, who have lived in undesired bondage, and from which, by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, no effectual relief could be obtained. Weaned, by a long course of experience, from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude."

"And whereas the condition of those persons, who have heretofore been denominated negro and mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances, which not only deprive them of the common blessings of humanity, but have rendered them, in all conditions and nations, the objects of universal detestation and scorn; and whereas the said persons, by the assumed authority of the kings of Great Britain, have been subjected to a state of thralldom, from which no effectual relief could be obtained. Weaned, by a long course of experience, from those narrow prejudices and partialities we had imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindness and benevolence towards men of all conditions and nations; and we conceive ourselves at this particular period extraordinarily called upon, by the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession, and to give a substantial proof of our gratitude."

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Tour of the Territory.
Dr. Wenz returned from his tour up the country on Thursday last. He visited Manhattan, and journeyed two days up the Big Blue, where he found an abundance of unoccupied lands awaiting claimants. He speaks very flatteringly of the Big Blue and its tributaries, and saw on the Wild Cat a second crop of corn, melons, pumpkins, etc., growing on the claim of Isaac T. Goodnow, from Rhode Island, who arrived at his present location sometime in April last.

The Doctor was at Pawnee and Fort Riley, and spent two days up the Republican Fork. From thence he visited Wanabona, Unionville, Brownville, Council City, and back to Lawrence, by way of Willow Springs and Blanton. He gives a very favorable account of the country, and is delighted with the climate, scenery, &c. The Big Blue abounds with springs, and the higher up he went from its mouth, the more timber he found. During his entire tour he never saw a foot of low, waste, or marshy land. He found more timber than he expected, and says the longer he remains in the country the better he likes it.

Several good situations for water mills were observed, particularly along Rock Creek, whose rocky bottom, high banks and rapid current makes it a very desirable point for saw and grist mills. Dr. Webb procured a small selection of geological, entomological, and other specimens in natural history. He regrets that his business demands his return before he can complete a tour of the Territory. He designs, however, to visit the Neosho and Osawatomie, if possible, before he returns, which he expects will be in about ten days. We hope, ultimately, to see a sketch of his trip over his own signature, and would be glad to receive it for publication in the HERALD OF FREEDOM.

Gov. Shannon.
Gov. SHANNON passed up to Leecompton on Friday last. He was within one and a half miles of Lawrence—the largest settlement in the Territory—and yet he was so pressed with duties that he could not give us even a passing call. He could accept of a public reception in Missouri, and make an address from the Harris House in Westport, Mo., to Missourians, but Lawrence was quite too small potatoes for his consideration. Thank God! The reign of demagoguism is fast drawing to a close.

A brief chapter from the election returns of the 17th Congressional district of Ohio, may be referred to with profit. In 1852 Wilson Shannon was candidate for Congress in that district, and on the 24th Tuesday of October, after counting up the returns it was found that Mr. Shannon the Democratic nominee, had in the vicinity of 1,100 majority. In May, 1854, we find his vote recorded in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and on the 24th Tuesday of October following another election was held in the 17th Congressional district of Ohio, and the Democratic nominee was laid on the shelf with the snug little majority of 2,200 against him—a change of 3,300 votes in two years in one Congressional district. Mr. ALBRIGHT, Mr. SHANNON's successor, is a thorough-going anti-slavery man, and will do all he can to undo the great outrage which Mr. S. and his compatriots inflicted on Kansas, and the country at large.

Enslaved.
The Missouri Democrat, speaking of the enactments of the "Barons," lately in session at the Shawnee Mission, providing for the election of all officers in the Territory for six years, says:—
"From this it will be seen that the bill whereby the Kansas Solons enacted, that all officers in the Territory for the term of six years ensuing, should be filled by the present Legislature has become a law, and we are free to say that a more infamous invasion of the rights of any people, a more unwarranted assumption of power not delegated, was never perpetrated by any assembly that ever sat in even revolutionary France. Not content with legislating themselves into office in violation of the organic law of the Territory, not satisfied with denying to the inhabitants and citizens of Kansas the constitutional rights of free speech and free press—but beyond and above all this they now quietly inform the people that they, the Legislature, will now undertake to appoint, of their own free will and accord, the sheriffs, constables, attorneys, tax assessors, and all local officers, not for the coming year, or until an election can be held by the citizens, but for six years from the present time."

Gov. Shannon proposes to enforce a law which slaveholders object to in such unqualified terms. Good Heavens! has it come to this, that our people can rest quietly, submit, even temporarily, to such an enslavement? "Hang be the heavens in black!" if such is the case. Better that universal anarchy should prevail, than that a law so infamous in all its provisions, should be enforced upon us.

Rain.
Two more days, during the last week, when no sun was visible. There were but five days in the two months we have been in Kansas, during which the sun was not visible at any portion of the day. We were not expecting rain at this season but it is very acceptable and refreshing, as the roads were getting somewhat dusty, and the atmosphere rather warm and oppressive.

The Frontier News states that Gov. SHANNON paid a recent visit to the Wyandott Indians, and made a speech urging them to support Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery nominee for Congress. Just as we expected.

Nearly six million bushels of salt were made at the salt works of Onondaga county, New York, last year.

"Hellish."
Under the above caption the Galesburg, Ill., Democrat, thus speaks of the act of the Barons lately in session on the borders of Missouri, entitled "An Act to punish offenses against slave property." It is but the unanimous feeling of the great northern heart after reading that enactment worthy the prince of Pandemonium. Speaking of the caption at the outset, the Democrat says:—
"The above is harsh—almost an impious caption, but if the act does not deserve it, then we confess that we do not know how to head an article. If the freedom of the North submit to this with-out murmur—if this does not arouse them to action against the slave power, then they deserve to be slaves. If they do not stir the freedom of Kansas up to civil war, then they deserve to wear the chains that the representatives of the Missouri mob have forged for them.—From the Federal Government we can expect nothing, while the cat-throat crew of Atchinson and Springfield can command and the Government obeys with alacrity. The present Administration is the meanest despotism that ever disgraced the face of the earth, and its Governors and Judges will make law, as far as their sanction goes, of such damnable acts as this. The life of a free white man is thus made cheaper than the service of a negro slave! And to say that slavery is not right—to say that men have no right to hold slaves, is made a criminal offense, punishable with two years imprisonment at hard labor! It makes our blood boil to read such things. We shall rejoice when the first gun is fired in civil war in Kansas. Outraged, rebuffed, insulted, condemned to death for following the dictates of humanity; imprisoned for uttering mainly words of truth, and all to please the slave power! Great God! Why language so powerless! Why cannot we find words to express the thoughts and feelings that throng our heart and brain at such a time as this? They pass the act, but they refuse to publish it—they condemn men to death, and imprisonment for certain acts and words, but refuse to make known in a legal way what those acts and words are. The act elicited some debate, but passed almost unanimously."

Refuses to Surrender.
Judge Elmore positively refuses to surrender his office. He claims that President Pierce has not the power to remove him. The Columbian, speaking of the removal of Gov. Reeder and of the refusal of Elmore to surrender his office, says:—
"The Kansas Legislature have made up their minds, that Judge Elmore shall not exchange his judicial title for that of plain Minister. He is a good fellow and a great favorite, and what is more and better, is a first-rate pro-slavery man, and will, on occasions, be a first-rate pro-slavery Judge. Therefore, to remove him would be unconstitutional—very, and they, the Kansas Legislature, have too much regard for those abstract and organic principles of justice and equality which are supposed to be especially embodied in constitutions, to submit to the outrage of any such instrument. It was quite constitutional for the President to remove a Governor of his own appointment; but to remove a Judge, who derived his place from the same source, was quite out of the question!"

Commissioner of Deeds.
By reference to our advertising columns, it was observed that the editor of this paper is commissioned by the Governors of Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and properly qualified as Commissioner of Deeds for those States, with authority to take acknowledgments of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney, or leases of lands, tenements, or any other instruments under seal; also to administer oaths and affirmations, and take depositions and affidavits to be used in the Courts of those States. Members of the legal profession and others having business before such an officer, can apply at the Herald of Freedom office, and have their matters attended to correctly and promptly.—if.

Amen.
The intrepid B. F. WARE, U. S. Senator from Ohio, at the Republican State Convention in Maine, in a speech there, said that he spoke to an Ohio audience some time since, and advocated the use of the appropriation bill, to starve the administration into yielding the restriction of the Missouri compromise, when a person asked him what he would do if the Southern members should put on their hats and leave the hall. He replied that he would set the dogs on them, and all the people cried amen. (Applause.) He had come to the conclusion that the same spirit actuated the republican party of Maine.

Ohio and Mississippi R.R.
Some difficulties have existed in regard to the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, but we are pleased to learn that they are now settled, and that the cars have commenced making regular trips from St. Louis East. Passengers from the east coming to Kansas by railroad, should inform themselves in regard to the advantages of this road, which is direct from St. Louis to Indianapolis, Indiana.

State Constitution.
The Constitutional Convention will convene at Topeka on Wednesday next. Delegates from all parts of the Territory will be in attendance. The following gentlemen were elected on Saturday last to represent this District, to wit:—G. W. Smith, E. D. Ladd, G. W. Deitzler, J. H. Lane, S. C. Smith, W. Hutchinson, J. K. Goodin, G. W. Brown, John Speer.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of our friends KELLAN, Voss & Co., who have opened a Cabinet shop on New Jersey street, in this city. Such an establishment has been much needed, and we have no doubt it will pay well.

Original Correspondence.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Advice to Free State Men of Kansas.
Outrage has followed outrage upon our Free-soil citizens in such quick succession that the spark of the old Revolutionary spirit that dwells in the bosom of every true son of Freedom, now burns intensely in all of our breasts. The satanic aggressions of the border ruffians have served to arouse you to a realizing sense of the right. But let us not, in the outbursts of feeling of the present, lose sight of the glorious object in the future, for which it is the solemn duty of us all to pledge "our lives, our property, and our sacred honor."

The present is a critical period in the cause of Freedom. The mighty question which to-day agitates this nation to its very center, is, whether this glorious republic, founded as it was on the broad platform of equality and justice, shall be subserved to the interests of the few and unprincipled. The immediate issue is not so much, whether the infamous shackles of the African shall be increased, as shall we, the free-born citizens of America be made the abject serfs of a slavesholding oligarchy; and that too on soil once consecrated to liberty.

It would be needless and quite superfluous to expatiate upon the long category of political iniquity connected with the present administration—with the names of a Pierce, a Douglas, an Atchinson, and a Springfield—names famous for infamy—but shall treat more particularly of our home cause and the elements of our future, great and victorious Free State party.

The Free-soil pioneers when placed to the touchstone of the "Missouri bully," naturally resolve themselves into three classes: the first deny, the second declare, the third are non-committal, of the true sentiments of their hearts. In treating of the first we can but express our unbounded contempt of those who prove recreant to the great principles for which their fathers fought and bled; but, while detesting their meanness, let their weakness call forth our commiseration; for, like Peter, they may repent and be saved. The second class demands our unlimited admiration and respect. They are of the noble few who dare think for themselves, and then act up to their thoughts—believing that when they perjure any man or any body of men to perjure or suppress the honest expression of the true sentiments of their hearts, that moment they are placed on a level with the plantation slave.

"They are slaves who dare not speak, for the fallen and the weak. They are slaves who will not choose, Hated, scolding and abuse; Rather than in silence shrink, From the truths they feel cannot think. They are slaves who dare not think. In the right with two or three."

To the third class I fear far too many of us would plead guilty. We are apt to quit our patriotic desires with the idle old adage that "discretion is the better part of valor." But to illustrate more fully these three classes, and especially the third, I will bring forward an old fable of Aesop:—"Once upon a time a four-breathed tiger conceived the idea (like his honorable successors, the border Missourians) of going through a pump, and pumping respecting his peculiar impurities. He first enquired of the dog: 'Sir, does my breath smell?' The dog, with a cynoscopy peculiar to his nature, replied 'No.' He next inquired of the lamb: 'Pray, mistress lamb, does my breath smell?' 'Yes,' was the simple and honest response. He bit her, and then pumped out his impurities. He then enquired of the fox: 'Sir, does my breath smell?' 'I have a very bad cold and cannot smell at all.'"

Yes, gentlemen! from the unprotected and isolated state of our cabins we all took very bad colds, and temporarily lost the use of our olfactory—but the temperature of late, has so arisen that the olfactory from these "outrageous perfumings" has entirely over-ridden our nasal imperfections, and we now smell as we never smell before—and will smell, although, in the issue, we may be called upon to smell a little of gunpowder. And when these four-breathed sons of perdition inquire of us whether their breath smells, we'll tell them in thundering tones, yes, it does smell worse than the very "charmed houses of hell"—and furthermore, we'll give them a compound dose of cleanse them of their impurities—something that will either kill or cure, we care not! Let us tell them by our unity of purpose and firm resolve, exhibited in "actions which speak louder than words," that we know our rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

But far be it that any should suppose that we are the aggressors in this great warfare. When we emigrated hither, it was not to plunge ourselves into this political contest—but to seek homes in a land where nature smiled. And much did we endeavor to ally contention; and our first legislative election came, and with it an armed horde of villains to wrest from us those dearest rights as citizens of this republic. From that moment, forbearance ceased to be a virtue."

Tell me, gentlemen, if you can, what base crime has been by us committed, to justify this vile bloodshed? Have we violated that great fundamental principle of the constitution which guarantees to every person, "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" No, far from it! There is not one who holds most dear the institutions which we are laboring to establish, who would not rather "cut off his right hand," than tamper with the lives and property of our Missouri neighbors. If they call us "Abolitionists," let us prove true to the term until we have abolished this detestable oppression of the proud Anglo-Saxon blood which now courses in our veins. Let us repudiate, from the beginning, this base assumption of foreign power—whether palmed off upon us under the cloak of law, or enforced by the banditti of a ruthless mob! And if this fanatic pack of slavery propagandists reiterate their long-bore cry of "dissolution," they are welcome to the fate of the boy who cried "wolf!"—we'll let the wolves have them.

Yes, brethren; united we shall firmly stand amid these "times that try men's souls"; but divided, we shall most inevitably fall—and great will be the fall thereof! Better, far better have never tasted the glad, gushing fountain of Freedom.

God! And when we have succeeded in firmly planting upon the genial soil of Kansas the undying tree of liberty, it will be hailed by joyful millions as another mighty victory over Satan and his emissaries. A KANSAS FREEMAN.

For the Herald of Freedom.

Home Correspondence.
BROWNVILLE, K. T.,
September 1st, 1855.

G. W. BROWN, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—
Permit me, through your paper, to signify to your numerous readers where and what Brownville is, and what its prospects are; thus saving many the necessity of inquiring for its locality, and the inconvenience and loss of visiting and locating in other places less pleasant and advantageous than this.

Brownville, then, which, among the many "paper cities" and "noise-worship towns" of the Territory, is "no mean place." It is situated on the head waters of the Wakarusa, which through its whole length of more than sixty miles, flows through one of the very best regions of Kansas Territory. At this point, some fifty miles from its mouth, the Wakarusa receives two tributaries, one from the southwest and the other from the northwest; the course of the main stream being from west to east. The three streams are all about equal size, and all alike pretty well lined with timber, and bordered with the very richest and most beautiful prairie, both high and low, bottom and upland; none of which is subject to inundations, but capable of cultivation, and of producing whatever may be put into it in the greatest profusion. It is easy to see that it admits of many more timber claims contiguous to each other than could be, if but one stream and one streak of timber passed through it, instead of the three referred to.

Just at the junction of these three creeks, all of which abound with never failing water and a variety of fish, is the location of Brownville. It is the site of the old Catholic Mission. When the Potawatomi Indians removed from their former to their present location, the Catholics, who had a Mission among them, removed to this spot, supposing it was within the reserve assigned to them, but finding it was not, they removed again to where they now are, on the north side of the Kansas river. This fact speaks strongly in favor of the location, the beauty and utility of the location. None more capable or wily than the Catholics in selecting the most favorable spots for the seats of their operations. Never were they more fortunate than when they fixed on this place, had it been, as they supposed it was, on the reserve. Here they erected a number of dwellings, a stable, and a chapel; all which have proved a most fertile ground for the missionaries on their first arrival, and until they could provide cabins for themselves on their respective claims.

Brownville is about seventy-five miles from Westport, Mo.; thirty-five from Lawrence, and twenty-four from Topeka, on the Kansas. It is about twelve miles south from the Kansas river, and four or five miles south of the southern line of the Indian Reserve. Such are its bottom, plains, its rolling hills, its rocky bluffs, numerous streams, and frequent breaks of timber, that it is difficult to conceive of a spot which could unite more of beauty and sublimity, or be better adapted to agriculture, and the raising of stock. Already a goodly number of hardy, intelligent, energetic and persevering citizens are in the place, and have done much for its improvement. Large fields of corn, well fenced, and growing, and promises a bountiful harvest. Much land is ploughed for wheat, which will be sown soon. Stock of all kinds is rapidly increasing; and the building of houses is of frequent occurrence.

There is regular preaching in town a part of the time, at a Sabbath school and a day school, are in constant and successful operation. Our town plot is not yet surveyed, but we intend it shall be soon, for we have one of the most eligible sites for a town that is often found, even in Kansas. The face of the country, the good water, plenty of timber, and a splendid farming country around, is all of very high favorability. It is a place where a man can find a favorable place for trade and for mechanical business.

We are expecting soon to have a saw mill in operation; and one or two stores open. We need more citizens, and doubt not but we shall have them; indeed, not but we shall have them. Men of capital, if of the right stamp in other respects, will meet with a hearty welcome, and be able here to make investments, highly profitable to themselves and beneficial to the community.

The most eligible of the timber claims are already taken up, though some are still to be had which are not mean, and many of our prairie claims may be had, which are unsurpassed for beauty and fertility.

Brownville, then, is prominent among the many places in Kansas which invite the sober, intelligent, and industrious emigrant to come and make for himself a home, which is fully believed to be satisfactory for a residence for life.

We say, sober emigrants, for the good people of Brownville have passed and published their sentiments strongly adverse to the sale or use of the "drunk and drugg," and they are determined to carry out those sentiments to the extent of their combined power.

to be, are, an "order loving, law abiding," people; determined, as far as they lie, to do nothing but what is right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong. In regard to temperance: the sale and use of the "drunk and drugg," they have adopted the principles of the Free Law, and are unanimously resolved to prevent the sale of anything which makes drunk, within their borders.

The Wyandott.
A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Kansas City, Mo., on the 14th ult., says:

"To-day, the Wyandots are holding their election for Chief, and among the most interesting and impressive scene I ever witnessed. This nation was, a few years ago, the most populous, powerful and warlike, of the whole region of the North, and are now dwindled down to the small number of six or seven hundred, all men. Some of them are men of remarkable sense, whose practical observation and sound discretion have induced them to quit many traditional and savage customs, and to form a republican government. They now elect their Chief, and to-day they are to choose their ruler, a President."

The polls are held at a lodge about two hundred yards from the confluence of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and within full view of passing steamboats. The judges of election are three old Wyandots, who have the confidence of the nation. The voting is done by ballot, and here the white man is elected. How many elections of the white man! How many more orderly, dignified, and quiet! There is no excitement, no noise, no cheering, or loud words. They come singly from the forest; they assemble in small numbers beneath the boughs of the spreading elms; they confer together, or gravely, and then, as silently retire to their homes, with a sense of solemnity, and vote for the Chief of their nation. What an example to their white brethren!

In a treaty with this nation in 1825, the Government of the United States granted to them a small portion of land beautiful and fertile country that lies between and in an acute angle of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and thirty acres of floating section which can be used as any of the public lands west of the Mississippi river. Those floating sections they are now offering for sale, and some of them have been purchased this morning at the remarkably low sum of eight hundred dollars. A section, you know, is 640 acres; so that at the rate of \$100 per section, they will receive only \$80,000 for 23,480 acres of the choicest land in the West. They can be located in Kansas, Nebraska, or elsewhere, without waiting for surveys, and the title becomes complete at the moment of location.

A New Outrage.
It seems as though the slave power is determined to make the Freedom of the North drink the cup of humiliation to the very dregs, and to crush out every particle of independence and self feeling. In doing this work, they have found